15: U.S. Navy --22 [4]
116, 198, 484, 563, 177.19
636.19

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"By making use of the Japanese language necessary in business, education and communication, the administrators of the island have created the foundation of a unity unknown in pre-occupation days. The ease of travel throughout the island is tending to blur rapidly the lines of cultural differences among the educated Formosans. All three Chinese groups are represented among the settlements along the east coast, to which many have been encouraged to move by Japanese interests."

15: U.S. Navy --24 [8] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 191, 198

"There are three major language divisions in Taiwan, namely Chinese, Japanese, and dialects spoken by the aborigines."

15: U.S. Navy--26 [4] (no date) 1944 Formosans
116, 198, 873, 177.19 Japanese
636.19

"English has been taught in the private mission schools and in the government schools for many years. It has been a compulsory subject in all middle and higher Schools, i.e., affecting the student age-group from 13 years upward. Pidgin English is not generally known; those who speak it will be found among the clerks and compradores who have worked for foreign firms.

The Imperial University at Taihoku, the High School at Taihoku and the Higher Commercial Colleges at Taihoku and Takao have trained small numbers of Japanese and Formosan students in Malay, Dutch, German, Thai, French, and two dialects of Chinese."

433 resources would have to be supplemented by the integration of Taiwanese and
241 Koreans into the industrial arms of Empire.
439

THE CONTEMPORARY PROSPECTS

178 Today the plans of the Japanese for the further development of Taiwan
727 are somewhat irrelevant. The Chinese administration has penetrated every aspect of political, social and economic life. Initially the transfer of sovereignty resulted in sharp retrogressions. The great war industries were destroyed. The Japanese army departed, but Chinese soldiers from the Mainland now use the island for training to repel an invasion expected from the Mainland. The land is cultivated but the agricultural supervisors have been repatriated to Japan. In October, 1948, when we were in Taiwan, there were markets for surpluses that would yield funds to purchase the fertilizers essential to the maintenance of production. Disease and premature mortality were reported to be increasing. All this was descriptive, for statistics were a casualty of the liberation. Bureaucrats and university professors had been moved back to Japan and Japanese policy had produced totally inadequate numbers of Taiwanese to take their places.

177 The political travesty of the Chinese liberation of the Chinese popu-
198 lation of Taiwan needs no recapitulation. It placed almost insuperable obstacles before even the most reasonable programs and the most capable administrators. Furthermore the Taiwanese were now a peculiar Chinese-Japanese cross-product and the cultural heritage of the half century of occupation complicates all aspects of Chinese-Taiwanese adaptations. The Taiwanese spoke Hakka or Fukienese, neither comprehensible to the other; the Mainland Chinese spoke Mandarin, which was incomprehensible to the Taiwanese who spoke either Hakka or Fukienese. So Japanese became the lingua franca between Chinese groups.

Had Taiwan been reintegrated into a functioning Republican China it seems probable that inundation from the Mainland would have reduced the Taiwanese to Chinese levels of living and absorbed their particular population problem into one of the greatest of all population problems, the demographic prospects of a modernizing and industrializing China. Today the future of the Taiwanese people is unpredictable. They are again pawns in a struggle for control of the East.